

police before firing their train. The doors of the vaults were forced open two or three inches by the explosion, but the concussion was so severe, that it awakened the janitor, who occupies apartments on the upper floor of the building, and whose appearance caused the soundless to decamp without uttering a word. In their haste to escape the burglars left behind several cans of gunpowder, three pistols, three or four "jimmies" and other implements of their nefarious profession. The job was neatly planned, and might have been successful but for the overcharge of powder used in blowing open the doors of the vaults.

#### Review of the Religious Press.

We refer elsewhere to the hubbub created among some of our religious contemporaries, in consequence of the anomalous position taken by the Rev. Dr. Doryan, of Brooklyn, on the question of total abstinence. Any movement that stirs up our drum-drinking population to a lively sense of the sin of habitual intemperance should be encouraged. Among the most remarkable events in this connection the past week was the parade of the Father Mathew total abstinence societies on St. Patrick's Day. Perhaps nine-tenths of the entire procession displayed the total abstinence insignia, and it was more than pleasant to notice that among the number was so large a concourse of ladies and youths from ten to sixteen years of age. Our religious papers, however, take no notice whatever of this significant token of the spirit of temperance that animates so large a portion of the population of the city of New York. Our religious contemporaries should look a little beyond their own peculiar sphere if they wish to assist in a great moral movement like that of checking the spread of intemperance. It is but just to say, however, that the Catholic papers pay due regard to this branch of the demonstration on the 17th inst. and give a good share to it in their reports of the pageant of the day. The temperance legends are abroad. Who knows but their influences may penetrate high official places? So may it be.

The Independent gives its accustomed dish of politics in connection with its more special duties. It refers to its protest last week against the folly of Mr. Sumner's removal from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and says, "Now that the deed is done, and some of the results are already seen, the act does not seem to us any less unwise." The editors of the Independent must be among the peripatetic wisecracks of the land, for they jump from an important matter like the above to the announcement that a lady contributor said to one of them, "I did not like that picture of a woman over a washtub on one of your advertising pages." But it was explained that it was the pay from just such advertisements that enabled the publisher to employ such men as Bryant, Haycraft, Sumner, Colfax, Whittier and others to write articles for the Independent. Here's the reward of genius! The subsidies of a constellation of writers like these to be paid for out of the proceeds of a patent machine for creating soap suds and soap bubbles! Angels of the washtub and spirits of potash defend them!

The New York Ledger, which, although not a strictly religious paper, publishes articles breathing more sound moral philosophy and solid sense clothed in chaste and at the same time more vivid and sparkling language than most of the so-called religious press, copies from the HERALD a notice of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and endorses it as correct.

The Christian Union touches on the Sumner business, and says the moral and thoughtful men of the republican party will not abandon it on such slender reasons as the dispossession of a trusted and honored man (meaning Sumner) from a place of influence. Henry Ward Beecher has the faculty of rubbing a man up or down as he would the fur of a cat to suit his own or his party's purposes, and this is the way he is manipulating Senator Sumner at this time.

To-day is Mid-Lent, and the Freeman's Journal (Catholic) says it will be a day of great rejoicing among pious Catholics. It is St. Joseph's Day. This year for the first time his festival will be kept up as the "Patron of the Universal Church." Such is the tenor of the decree of our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. of the 8th December last declaring this honor of the foster father of our Lord. His festival is declared a duplex of the first class. Its solemnity, therefore, causes that of the Sunday to give place to it. It will be St. Joseph's Day and not the Sunday office that will be celebrated in our churches.

The Tablet (Catholic) hopes that the religious fervor with which all true children of St. Patrick celebrate the feast of their patron will extend itself to that of St. Joseph, "the greatest of the saints."

The New York Leader refers to Theodore Tilton's paper as *The Golden Egg*. If it means that it is soon to be laid out, we think the Leader will find itself mistaken. This week's *Golden Age* takes up the cudgels in behalf of Mr. Sumner and deals a blow upon President Grant's head that may resound with the intensity that the blow Brooks' cudgel inflicted upon Sumner's head did some years ago. But the situation is slightly changed since that time.

A writer in the *Hebrew Leader* suggests that a suitable appeal in behalf of a collection in aid of France be made by Hebrew clergymen on Saturday, March 25, in all the temples and synagogues in the city. A good idea. The Jewish Messenger says there are twenty-seven Jewish inmates on Blackwell's Island and over forty in Sing Sing. It is suggested that steps be taken to supply these unfortunate with bread for the ensuing Passover festival. Would not the prisoners like it as well if their friends should, while helping them to celebrate Passover, take some steps to enable them to pass out? The Jewish Times talks of the "Past and Future" like an oracle—a very Moses. Why don't the writer emulate the example of Moses and deliver the children of Israel now in bondage on Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing?

#### Congress Yesterday—Senator Sherman's Ku Klux Raid—Decision in the Case of the Texas Senators.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were confined mainly to the discussion of the condition of the South. In the Senate, after the introduction of several unimportant bills, Mr. Sherman's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate Southern affairs, alleging the subversion by armed men, mainly soldiers of the late rebel army, of all civil authority in a large part of the Southern States, was taken up. Mr. Sherman made an earnest appeal in favor of his resolution, contending that every charge was fully sustained by testimony before a Senate committee, and that the public condition in the eleven Southern States was one of unparalleled horror and anarchy, and denounced the Ku Klux order as a disgrace to civilization. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, admitted there were disorders in his State that ought to be put down by the proper authorities, but contended that it would be done sooner and more effectively if Congress did not interfere with State authorities. The fair fame of Kentucky was also suddenly defended by its new Senator, Stevenson, who denied both the premises and deductions of Mr. Sherman, and asserted that in the same length of time more crime and outrage were committed in the city of Cincinnati than in the whole State of Kentucky. Without taking action on the resolution the Senate called up Mr. Anthony's resolution, limiting the business of the session to the Deficiency Appropriation bill and resolution for a joint committee of investigation of Southern affairs and Mr. Sherman's resolution for the suppression of the Ku Klux organization. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Trumbull, who contended that measures of revenue reform, looking to the reduction of taxes, were of more importance than the local legislation contemplated by Mr. Anthony's resolution. The subject was finally laid aside, and Mr. Stewart made a unanimous report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of the Texas contested Senatorship, awarding the seat to Morgan C. Hamilton, and declaring the election of General Reynolds null and void. This ended the proceedings, and at half-past five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The House, in accordance with its repeatedly expressed determination not to engage in general legislation, was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

#### The Southern Methodists and the Lost Cause.

Down to our late Southern rebellion all our Protestant churches, excepting the Episcopal, were divided into North and South by the line of African slavery. During the rebellion the division extended to the Episcopal Church; for while its ministers in Washington prayed for a blessing upon "Thy servant, the President of the United States," its ministers in Richmond, bound by the situation of things *de facto*, prayed for "Thy servant, the President of the Confederate States." "Jeff Davis" had just been refreshed by that prayer in his church at Richmond on that memorable Sunday in April, 1865, when a little note was handed him from General Lee, "at the front," announcing substantially that it was all up with the Confederacy, and the President thereof straightway departed, never to hear that prayer in Richmond again. Since that memorable day the Southern Protestant churches, headed by the Episcopal, North and South, have been united; but the Southern Methodists still, as it appears, have a weakness for the "lost cause."

The Southern Methodist, of Memphis, Tenn., for example, says that "the Southern States would develop different civil and social institutions if they were not strongly bound together under one central government;" that "as one section goes the other must follow under present circumstances;" but that "it is not so in matters ecclesiastical;" that "here, happily, independence is maintained;" that "our section of the old Church can stand by the old landmarks" (such, for instance, as negro inferiority); and that "we cannot be forced by radical majorities into radical measures." The meaning of this is that a generation or two will have to pass away before the South, even in religious matters, will forget the "lost cause." The subject is full of interest and full of danger yet, looking to the political signs of the times North and South.

A FIELD OF LABOR FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES—The State of North Carolina, if half the testimony is true, that has been given on the impeachment trial of Governor Holden touching the savage atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan upon obnoxious "carpet-baggers" and defenseless negroes. While our national leaders are debating in Congress the proposition of a travelling committee to look into these things, what say the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Theodore Tilton to a Christian missionary effort in the "Old North State" in behalf of "peace and good will" among those people, whites and blacks, Ku Klux, scalawags and carpet-baggers? As things are "down South," the best citizens of those unfortunate States go vainly begging for Northern settlers, capital and enterprise.

#### Personal Intelligence.

General B. F. Butler arrived yesterday morning from Washington, and is now staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge B. R. Curtis is sojourning at the Brevoort House. General N. P. Banks is among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lord Howard de Walden, who had been staying at the Hoffman House, started yesterday by the City of Brussels for England. Two Japanese noblemen—To Toyomom and Hirai—are sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Benjamin Lefevre, from Ohio, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel J. B. Price, of New Orleans, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel B. B. Murry, Adjutant General of the Governor of Maine, is temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Thaddeus C. Davis, of Buffalo, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. D. Corbin, United States Attorney for South Carolina, is sojourning at the St. Cloud Hotel. Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, from Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House. Henry A. Richmond, of Batavia, N. Y., has put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General James C. Negley, of Pittsburg, is at the Brevoort House. Mr. Alexander Mitchell, member of Congress, of Milwaukee, is among the arrivals at the Hoffman House.

## MEXICO.

### Herald Special Report Via Havana.

#### Congress Convened—A Stormy Commencement of the Session.

#### Prospects of Serious Trouble in the Republic.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 11, }  
Via HAVANA, March 18, 1871.

The indications revealed by the opening of the extra session of Congress, which convened on the 8th inst., show the existence of a powerful hostility to the President. Señor Lerdo is pulling wires to endeavor to destroy Juárez, and he is strongly backed up by Díaz. Señor Zamacoa, chosen Speaker of Congress, is a Díaz partisan, and he was elected by coalition with Lerdo. All the officers of Congress have been elected over those of the Juárez party by eleven majority.

The opening address of Juárez was tame and formal, but Señor Zamacoa's reply scathing and determined, indicating a prosecution of the impeachment programme. The majority is determined that Juárez shall not use his position or the army of the republic for the purpose of securing his re-election, and insist upon Mejía, the Secretary of War, and Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, leaving the Cabinet.

There is a rumor that Señor Mariscal, now Minister to Washington, will be made Minister of Foreign Relations, and that Suaveza, now holding the portfolio of the government, will assume that of Justice, with Vallarta succeeding Suaveza.

The Congress promises to protect the army, which is another way of asking the army to protect Congress.

The internal affairs of the republic are in a very bad condition. The trouble in Guerrero continues, and the country between the capital and the Pacific coast is infested with robbers, making travel very dangerous.

President Juárez, in his address, says that the government protects foreigners; but herein he makes a mistake; for if the attempt is made the people are sure to defeat the attempt, thereby rendering the action of the government of no avail.

Minister Nelson is at Orizaba.

Resignation of Palacios—The Situation in Mexico—Revolution Considered Certain—The New Governor of the District of Mexico—Minister Nelson.

HAVANA, March 18, 1871.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst. have been received by the mail steamer from Vera Cruz.

Palacios had resigned the Governorship of the State of Mexico. Manuel Somera is his successor.

Father Fischer, Maximilian's secretary and confessor, had returned to the capital.

The return of Minister Nelson to the United States was expected at an early day.

The *Two Republics* (newspaper) considers the present an epoch of uprisings, and says that party fury may destroy the edifice of liberty in Mexico, an event which would be followed by anarchy.

Castello Velasco had been appointed Minister of the Interior.

It was the general impression that Congress will pass a law prohibiting the re-election of Juárez. If so, Juárez will ignore it; if it does not pass into a law revolution will follow. In either case Juárez, with the power of the government in his hands, has the advantage. It is supposed that the government will obtain the support of members at present in opposition by giving them some of the offices.

Sanchez Ochoa, the new Governor of the district of Mexico, is known in the United States by his connection with the ten millions loan, which Mexico afterwards in great part repudiated.

The *Two Republics* defends Minister Nelson against the charge of the Mexican opposition press that he has used his influence in favor of Juárez.

The Press says Mr. Nelson's course is due to annexation projects.

The message of President Juárez, presented at the opening of Congress on the 10th inst., says the republic is tranquil except a small district in the State of Guerrero. The relations of the republic with foreign governments are amiable, although with some they continue interrupted; nevertheless all foreigners in Mexico are protected.

The answer of the Speaker is exceedingly sarcastic. He says the condition of the republic is due to the power Congress has vested in the President; that peace and liberty must reunite; that the country is troubled owing to a fear for the cause of liberty in the coming election; that it is the duty of Congress to tranquillize the country. The people must be allowed to vote freely and untrammelled; that some of the government officials have adopted an improper attitude upon the electoral question; that official journals should be prohibited from meddling with the elections, and that Congress has, unfortunately, before it documents which indicate that the troubles in

some of the States are neither slight nor have they terminated. The Speaker, however, expressed the belief that the Executive will aid in the guarantee of independence and sovereignty to the States. Congress will resolve patriotically, because it expresses the voice of the people, and because it holds the future of the nation in its hands.

The war of races continues in Yucatan.

The disturbances in the Yucatan district of Tehuantepec have not been quelled. Fourteen soldiers had been killed in an encounter.

President Juárez permits Bishops Labastida and Ormaechea to return to Mexico.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Arrival of the Steamship Japan at San Francisco.

The French Indemnity Paid—Seizure of an American Schooner for Smuggling—Action of the Daimio—Prospect of a Renewal of the Civil War—German Vessels Blockaded in the Port of Yokohama—Capture of a German Ship Under the English Flag by a French Cruiser—Movements of United States Ships—Business Brisk.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1871.

The steamship Japan arrived this morning from China and Japan.

The steamer brings the following passengers for New York:—C. E. Hill, L. Pien, Mrs. Wesson and son, D. P. Hersley, S. S. Hayes, G. W. Kenny, sixteen Japanese students for Europe, W. Marshall, wife and child; Arthur Brent; and for New York overland—139 packages of merchandise, 349 packages of silk, 19,398 packages of tea and 200 packages of cassia.

#### CHINA.

Chinese advices by the steamship Japan say that the imperial authorities have paid 200,000 taels indemnity for the French property destroyed at Tientsin, and appointed a Frenchman to the position of imperial interpreter, with a salary of \$15,000 per annum, which concessions are regarded as a full settlement of the Tientsin claims.

The American schooner May Queen cleared at Shanghai with cotton, but it is alleged that she transferred the cargo outside of that port and took on board opium and salt, which were smuggled ashore and sold on the way to Kin Kiang, where the schooner was seized for smuggling and confiscated. The captain was sent to Shanghai and liberated.

Advices from Hong Kong state that a powder factory belonging to the Chinese government at Hangchow had exploded, and that forty persons were killed.

The Chinese news, though uninteresting by telegraph via Europe, is generally unimportant.

#### JAPAN.

Yokohama dates of February 22 have been received by the steamship Japan.

The Daimios are acting independently of the Mikado, and Prince Satsuma seems ready at any moment to break into open rebellion. Foreigners are generally apprehensive of a renewal of civil war during the coming summer. Satsuma has withdrawn his troops from Jeddah, and already public feeling is becoming alienated generally from the Mikado. Financial affairs were becoming greatly deranged, and counterfeit money was flooding the country.

Sixteen German vessels, including several steamers, are practically blockaded at Yokohama. Several of them have attempted to escape, but were all turned back by the vigilance of the French cruisers.

The German ship Robert Rickmers, having been sold (it is claimed *bona fide*), to English subjects, sailed from Shanghai on January 22, under full English papers, flag, &c., but was captured soon afterwards outside the port, in neutral waters, by French cruisers, and held as a prize against the protest of the English Consul.

The United States steamship Alaska arrived at Yokohama on February 21, to relieve the Benicia, ordered to join Admiral Rogers' expedition to Corea.

It was reported that the ex-Confederate Colonel Ball, United States Consul at Hakodadi, is to be ousted, and that he will probably be succeeded by Colonel Shepard, now Consul at Jeddah.

A good business was being done in Japan. The rates for silk were somewhat lower. Tea were in active demand. The exportations for New York per Great Republic, Minister, Solent and Virgil aggregate 2,203,588 pounds.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President in Philadelphia—Warm Reception at Davenport's Theatre—The Port Collectorship—General Grant a Guest of the Hibernian Society.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1871.

President Grant arrived last evening and is the guest of Mr. Drexel, the banker. He visited Davenport's theatre this evening and was received with great warmth by the large audience present. The play, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was acted with great spirit by the Chestnut street company. Davenport and Thorne carried all before them by their unequalled rendering of Sir Giles.

It is rumored that his visit is to confer with confidential friends in regard to the appointment of a Collector of Customs for this port, which office was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Moore.

The indications are that Henry H. Bingham, postmaster of Philadelphia, will be Collector, and Dr. Marks, ex-member of the Legislature, will take Bingham's place in the Post Office.

By special invitation the President attended the annual dinner of the Hibernian Society at the St. Cloud Hotel. He was received with vociferous applause on his entrance, and in response to the fourth regular toast of the evening: "The President of the United States," said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—I am most happy to be with you on this pleasant occasion, but not being given to speech-making you will excuse me if I decline making any protracted remarks. I expected something of this kind, however, and came provided for the occasion with my friend Mr. Boring, who will now address you."

Mr. Boring smilingly assented to the President's proposition, and delivered a very neat speech. General Horace Porter, the President's secretary, and General Patterson, who presided at the dinner, and others made short speeches. The President left at twelve o'clock.

#### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 18, 1871.

The result of the late election, as already reported, remains unchanged. Weston failed of election for Governor by the people by about 150 votes. An official canvass will be required to settle the complexion of the Legislature, upon which devolves the choice for Governor, but the indications are altogether in favor of the democrats.

#### MISSOURI INT. LLIGENCE.

A Missouri Swindler Victimizes New York Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18, 1871.

Some one calling himself Joseph B. Smith, and member of the firm of Jewett, Smith & Allen, of Kansas City, is buying goods from various parties in New York. A staff is here to pay \$1,000. The above firm knows nothing of the man, nor is either of the members of the firm absent from this city.

## PARIS.

### A Serious Crisis in the French Capital.

#### Government Attempt to Suppress the Insurrection.

#### MONTEMARTE BLOCKADED

#### The Hill Surrounded by National Guards.

#### Armed Regulars Fraternizing With the People.

#### Crowds on the Streets Shouting "Vive la Republique!"

#### PREPARATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 18, 1871.

In my report of yesterday I informed the NEW YORK HERALD that the government contemplated the suppression of the revolt of the Montmartre National Guards to-day, and I now forward the following information of the day's proceedings in the disaffected quarters:—

#### MONTEMARTE SURROUNDED.

General Faron, with three hundred men, has blockaded Montmartre. Several officers have been taken prisoners. A large crowd of the National Guard surround the hill.

#### THE REGULARS FRATERNIZING WITH THE PEOPLE.

Armed soldiers of the line fraternize in the streets with the people, who are out in great numbers and shout "Vive la Republique."

## BEFORE THE CRISIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Appeals for Order—Cannon Removed by the Insurgents—Increased Preparations—Not to be Outwitted—A German Threat—The Mortality.

LONDON, March 18, 1871.

Advices from Paris, dated this morning, contain the following news, which I transmit for publication in the HERALD:—

#### APPEALS FOR ORDER.

Seventeen of the Parisian deputies to the National Assembly have resolved upon a fresh appeal to the Montmartre insurgents for moderation, and insist upon the surrender of the cannon in their possession to the military authorities.

#### CANNON REMOVED.

The National Guard have transported fifty-six cannon from the Place de la Vosges to Belleville to prevent their seizure.

#### INCREASED PREPARATIONS.

The Montmartreists have greatly increased their vigilance in preparation for the decisive measures expected from the authorities. The rattle was beaten in several quarters this morning.

#### NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The London Times special despatch from Paris says that on Friday morning battalion 131 of the National Guard prevented battalion twenty-one from taking post on the ramparts of the fortification at Montmartre, because they were not devoted to the republic.

#### A GERMAN THREAT.

A telegram from Berlin dated to-day says that the new Prussian *Cross Gazette* (semi-official) of to-day says that if the French persecute returning Germans a German army must occupy the environs of Paris and possibly the city.

#### THE MORTALITY.

The mortality is rapidly decreasing in Paris.

## GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Retirement of Marshal MacMahon from the Army—Bazaine Demands an Investigation—Purposes of the New French Loan—Arrangements for Charles Hugo's Funeral—Wanton Pillage of a Chateau.

PARIS, March 18, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

#### RETIREMENT OF MACMAHON TO PRIVATE LIFE.

It is announced that Marshal MacMahon supports the present government, but will retire from the army to private life.

#### BAZAINE DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION.

Marshal Bazaine insists upon an investigation into his conduct at Metz.

#### THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The new French loan, which will probably bear interest at five per cent and be redeemable at a fixed time, will be submitted to the National Assembly on Tuesday next. It is said the new loan is for the purpose of converting a loan of 250,000,000 francs, contracted by the Tours delegation of the September government.

#### QUESTIONS BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT.

The government is devoting much time to the consideration of the subject of maritime and mercantile law. The questions at present under discussion, and which will be first decided upon, are those relating to excess of taxes on bonded goods and revision of the navigation laws.

#### MERCANTILE CREDIT.

The Bank of France will not ask the payment of supplementary interest except in the case of persons who avail themselves of the delays accorded by the new law.

#### THE SITUATION AT ROUEN.

A despatch from Rouen says the German official paper here ceased publication to-day. Instructions have been forwarded to the Mayors of Rouen that 13,000 of the French citizens shall tomorrow pass over to the left bank of the Seine.

#### CHARLES HUGO'S REMAINS.

The remains of Charles Hugo are to be brought to Paris tomorrow by his father for interment. The funeral arrangements are such that the procession will be very large and the ceremonies imposing.

#### PILLAGE OF THE ROSCHOUSE CHATELAIN.

The splendid chateau of M. Charles Roschousse having been wantonly pillaged by the German soldiers, its owner has written to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg complaining of the outrage and declaring that he will place a tablet on the walls perpetuating the memory of the disgraceful act.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Northern and Eastern Railways are to be amalgamated.

The French army is being rapidly reorganized, and the men are nearly all armed.

## NAPOLÉON.

Preparing to Seek Asylum in England—Eugénie Waiting to Receive Her Husband.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 18.—Noon.

I have been assured on excellent authority that the ex-Emperor Napoleon will seek an asylum in England.

It is said just now that his Majesty will leave Castel on Sunday (to-morrow) and will probably arrive in London next Monday night.

LONDON, March 18.—P. M.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has been expected in

this city even to-day, although Monday was first named as the most likely moment of his arrival. His Majesty has not landed on the soil at the moment when I forward this despatch by cable to New York.

The ex-Empress Eugénie is much disappointed, but supposes there was a mistake in the telegram notifying her of the time of the intended visit, and remains at Dover awaiting her husband.

## ENGLAND.

### Civic Compliment to American Officers.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 18, 1871.

The state of public feeling towards the American people and their government remains exceedingly friendly, and becomes still more so almost daily.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton will give a grand ball on the evening of Tuesday next, the 21st instant, to which the officers of the United States steam corvette Shenandoah, now in port at Southampton, have received invitations.